



The World Chess Cup continues in Canada. In the photo: Europe-1 team's Viktor Rybakov, from the Soviet Union, drives a left at the South American team's Luis Garcia, from Venezuela, during the semifinal. Rybakov took the match, 6-0.

### A CHAMPIONSHIP WITH CONCEALED INTRIGUE

The first third of the USSR ice hockey national championship is over. The teams have played 16-17 games each, but no sensations have been in evidence. The leading trio — the Central Army Club, Spartak and Moscow Dynamo, which finished in exactly the same succession last year — are confidently holding their own. Normally it is exactly at the start of a championship that unfancied clubs had the favourite Torpedo made the Central Army Club drop a point in the 16 rounds. At present Torpedo is trailing CAC 13 points behind, and is 10 points behind Moscow Dynamo.

How can you account for such a gap? An "MN" correspondent asked Moscow Dynamo forward Alexander Maltsev, top attacker of last year's world championship, who recently attended the Canada Cup tournament.

The leading clubs provide the mainstay of the national side, which won the Canada Cup in September, and so were in fine shape at the start of the championship. Equally important, the class of the middling clubs has improved, therefore, the favourites get well prepared for difficult games being reluctant to drop points. He who believes the current championship is an uneven one is very much in the wrong. To illustrate, our team had to struggle at home to defeat Izhevsk (Izhel, first division newcomers, 3-1. Significantly, the teams in the

middle of the table are chasing the leaders in a solid pack; for instance, Khimik, now in the fifth place, is only two points ahead of Leningrad Army Club, which is at the bottom of the table in 12th position.

Our hockey is now going through a change of generations — does this affect the teams' performance?

The Central Army Club is the youngest club of the league, and still are playing a solid attacking game worthy of their position. Viktor Tikhonov takes a lot of credit for it. He is responsible for the fact that fledgling Gerasimov, Vasylyev and Zylbin are now getting into their stride. Tsytyuk and defencemen Felsov and Kasatonov are in fine fettle — Felsov, for one, has netted ten goals, which could do justice to any striker. The trio Makarov — Leonov — Krukov are close to emerging as the team's leaders, though they still have to work hard to reach the level of the celebrated Mikhailov — Petrov — Khramov trio. On balance the budding players have added some new elements to the style of all the clubs, which has made for stiffer competition — each of them is hopeful of making the national line-up.

How would you rate Spartak's performance?

All their three attacking trins have been playing consistently so far, with impressive scoring performance from national side trio of Shalimov — Shpelev — S. Kapustin, as well as forward Kozhevnikov.

### CHAMPION HOLDS ON TO HIS LEAD

Defending chess champion Anatoly Karpov still leads, 6-2, in the world title match in Merano after the 16th game was drawn. It is the 42nd move soon after it was resumed.

### WEIGHTLIFTING HIGHLIGHTS

Vietnam Olympic world and European winner Yurik Vardanyan, from Leningrad 182.5 kg division, snatched 178.5 kg, improving his world mark by half a kilo. He competed in Vietnam. Bulgarian Blagol Blagoyev snatched 185.5 kg, a new world record for the 90 kg division.

### JUDO NEWS

USSR champion Alexander Shurov (85 kg division) prevailed over European finalist Roger Vachon, of France, in the final of a big international tournament in Tokyo.

### U.S. WOMEN'S TEAM CAPTURES 'FEDERATION CUP'

In Tokyo, the USA has won the women's "Federation Cup", unofficial world team championship, beating Britain, 3-0, in the final.

### ANOTHER DRAW

World champion Soviet Grandmaster Anatoly Karpov and challenger Harm Wierman, of Holland, drew their eighth successive game in the world Polish draughts title match in Holland.



Spartak attacker Alexander Kozhevnikov scoring a goal against Riga Dynamo. He was easily the best Spartak player in last Sunday's game.

### RAMAZ SHENGELIA: 'TO CREATE AND TO SCORE'

Tbilisi Dynamo Ramaz Shengelia, top Soviet striker this season, has scored 23 goals in the national championship, seven in the European Cup holders Cup, and four for the national side.

At 24 he is among the elite European attackers. Czechoslovakia's Nelroda exclaimed during a recent Tbilisi game: "This guy will soon develop into a real star!"

Indeed, in his five years in top division Ramaz scored 95 goals, a feat previously equalled only by Oleg Blokhin.

He will soon again appear on the national side in the remaining world Cup qualifying games.

— Have you reached all your targets yet?

Yes, but I would not like to have my performance assessed only in terms of the goals I have netted. Contemporary football places critical emphasis on thinking and creative players.

— Your style is sometimes likened to that of celebrated Gerd Müller, what do you say?

— Müller was an outstanding player. At one time I even tried to imitate him. But his only responsibility was to score — and the game has changed a lot since then. It is far more difficult to score today. A modern player, irrespective of his function, must be proficient in passing, dribbling, helping partners by being in the right place at the right time, in defence and in attack.

— They say you have an in-born sense of goal — how true is it?

— I would rather speak of a sense of partners and the ability to play without the ball. I've been happy with my partners — in my home club I play alongside Kiplani, Gulyayev, Dareskila, and along with Buryak,

Blokhin, etc., on the national side.

— Is it the same for you to play with home support or away?

In fact I score more in away games, and the same is true of our whole team. Once we were daunted by authority but now Tbilisi Dynamo has to be reckoned with by even the most celebrated European clubs.



Ramaz Shengelia (white jersey) outplaying his opponents, breaks through to their goal.

Photo by Andrei Golovnikov

— What are the goals set before you by the national side coaches?

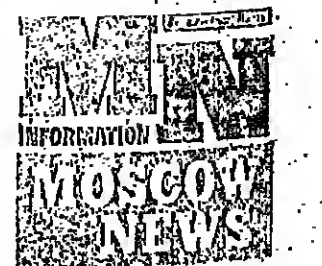
They are the same as in my home club. Besides, I profit from playing side by side with brilliant forward Oleg Blokhin, who apart from being a stupendous striker can also make a marvellous assist. On balance we now have a national side, our fans have long dreamed of, a team with a very high potential.

### NADIA COMANECI GEARING UP FOR NEW SUCCESS

Olympic rhythmic gymnast Nadia Comaneci, of Romania, is actively training with the rest of the country's national team at the Dej Gymnastics Centre hoping to "glide" the team effort awards they won at the Moscow Olympics.

Gymnastics is water and bread for me, says Nadia who took to the sport 12 years ago. All the time I am learning something new about my favourite sport. Directly or otherwise, sport has helped me find the right direction in life, and I hope to follow it when I quit competitive sport to become a trainer.

According to her, Romania, the USSR and the GDR have managed to raise their standards due to effective talent spotting and unceasing hard work.



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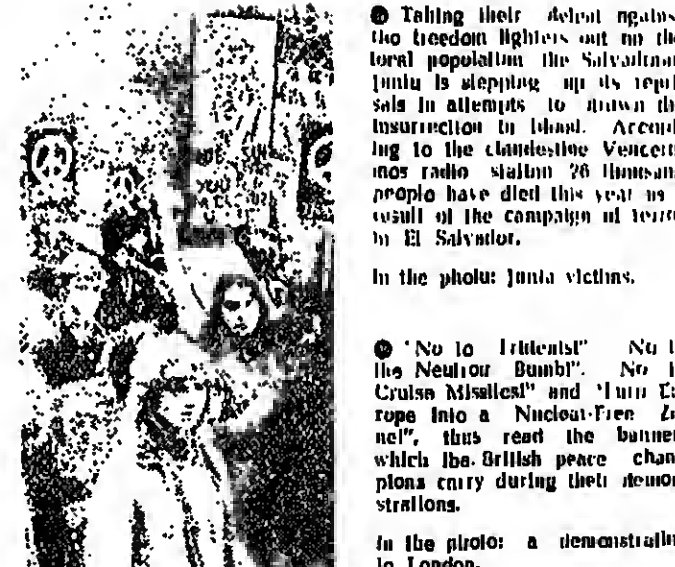
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## INFORMATION

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● Taking their debut against the freedom fighters out on the town, the Soviet Union is stepping up its efforts in attempts to attract the attention of the international community to the insurrection in El Salvador.

In the photo: Julia victims.

● "No to Trident!" No to the Trident Bomb! No to Cruise Missiles! and "Join Europe into a Nuclear-Free Zone!" this read the banners which the British peace champions carry during their demonstrations.

In the photo: a demonstration in London.

### SOLIDARITY WITH PEOPLE OF AFGHANISTAN

Kabul. We express our solidarity with the people of Afghanistan who have a full right to an independent choice as to their way of life, said Azim Amer Al-Raya (Student member of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (AAPSO). Al-Raya was attending the current AAPSO presidential session here.

### REAGAN'S PROPOSALS: ILLOGICAL AND UNREASONABLE

London. Bruce Kent, General Secretary of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, has described the recent proposals put forward by President Reagan for consideration by the USSR as unacceptable. He emphasized that the president's address to the National Press Club clearly showed that the United States did not take on the control seriously.

Reagan's proposals, said Kent, are neither logical nor reasonable and they are pre-empted by a negative response from the Soviet Union.

## NEW FIVE-YEAR PLAN BECOMES LAW

Doputsk have passed laws on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-1985, on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1982, on the 1982 state budget, and a resolution on the progress of the 1980 state plan. They also approved a report on the fulfillment of the 1980 state budget.

A number of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Enactments were also confirmed, including the enactment on more state aid to families with children and higher pensions.

Nikolai TATARCHUK, USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy, Secretary of the Planning and Budget Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities, Chairman of the Krasnoyarsk Territory Soviet of People's Deputies (Eastern Siberia), comments on the results of the session on page 5.

### DARTMOUTH CONFERENCE PROMOTES UNDERSTANDING

On November 17-19, Moscow was the venue of the 13th Dartmouth Conference named so after the old American college founded in the 18th century in the town of Hanover, in New Hampshire, 308 kilometers from New York.

The first such conference was held in Dartmouth college in 1950, and is now being held on a regular basis.

Noted American and Soviet public figures attended the 13th Conference to chaired from the American side by David Matthews, President of the Kettering Fund, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare in Ford Administration, Professor Landis, Director of the Institute of the US and Canada and "Ravine" political analyst Zimov. The meeting was held in a business-like and candid atmosphere.

The conference compared notes on political relations and aims limitations as well as prevention and solving of international conflicts. They agreed on the importance of continuing efforts to improve US-Soviet relations, and decided to carry on the Dartmouth conference tradition. Next time the participants will meet in the USA.

## 6-2: MORE THAN CONVINCING!



Anatoly Karpov remains unchallenged

Anatoly Karpov needed only 18 games to confirm his title of the best chess player in our planet. At the result of Merano, 6-2, against Viktor Korneichuk, As at Baguio, Karpov ended the series with a brilliantly won game. Karpov is a research associate at Moscow University's Faculty of Economics. This is his third world title in a row.

### West German expressionists at the Hermitage

An exhibition of major German expressionists, organized under the auspices of the Soviet-West German agreement on cultural exchange has opened at the Hermitage in Leningrad. The exhibition, occupying a significant place in the exhibition, is particularly interestingly expressed in Otto Dix' graphic cycle "War" and in Wilhelm Lehmbruck's sculpture. "The

Vanquished", the first 20th century monument to war victims. We are convinced that an exchange in cultural values is of great importance for enhancing international trust, said S. Salzman, Director of the Lehmbruck Museum in Duisburg, and one of the sponsors of the exhibition. The "German Expressionists" exhibition will later go to Moscow.



## GYMNASTS CONVERGE ON MOSCOW

Top gymnasts from all continents will compete in the 21st World Championship which opens in Moscow, on November 23, at the covered stadium of the Olimpiyskiy sports complex. The stadium has won renown among fans for the 1980 Olympic basketball, and boxing tournaments held there, and from those thousands of ordinary Moscowites who, after the Games, joined the many sports groups based on the stadium. All is ready for the forum, including the Gynmast-2 system for the judges made at the well-known VEF works in Riga, we were told by championship director Viktor Kelogomov. This is an extremely complex system, Kelogomov stressed, a special programme has been prepared for the computer display system providing viewers with up-to-the-minute and complete information.

(Continued on page 8)



Last pre-competition preparations. The Romanian team, head at 11.

Photo by Ilya Grishinovsky

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## WASHINGTON'S DUPLICITY RE CHAD

Washington. A State Department spokesman revealed at a recent briefing here that President Reagan will very soon be seeking congressional approval to send military specialists and equipment to the Pan-African contingent at present being formed as a peace-keeping force for Chad.

He further said that the USA had specific plans to send USAP pilots and ground personnel to this country.

The decision is indicative of Washington's double dealings with regard to Chad: while

vigorously seeking control over the Pan-African peace-keeping contingent, the USA is concurrently backing up the aggression against Chad launched by Sudan and the puppet formations of former Chad Defence Minister H. Habre.

Habre, who was sentenced to death in Chad in absentia for armed mutiny, treason, terrorism and espionage, has links with the CIA and other Western special services. His units, equipped with American and Egyptian weapons, are trained by CIA and Pentagon experts.

## WHO STANDS IN THE WAY OF SOLVING THE NAMIBIAN PROBLEM

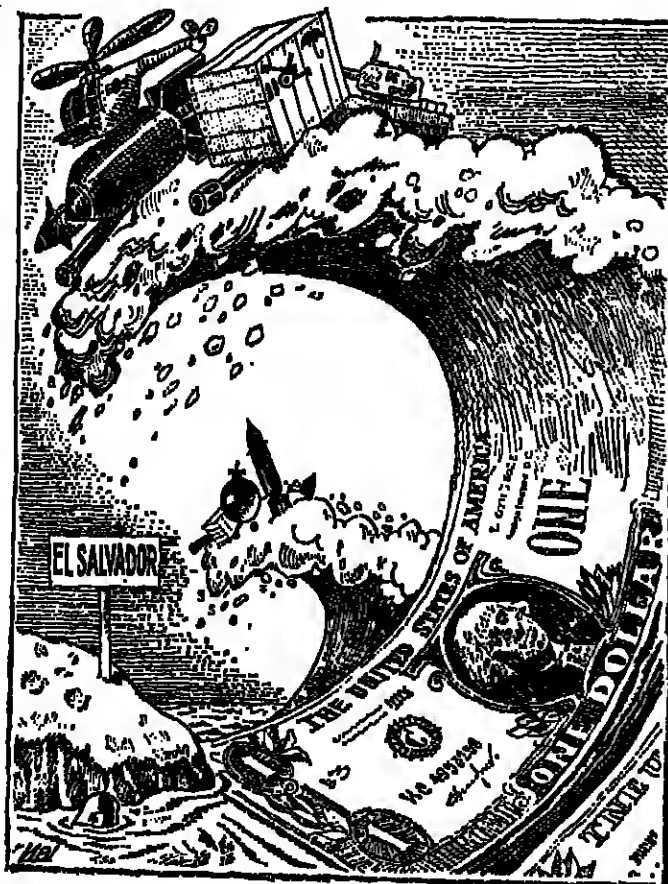
New York. The UN General Assembly has begun a debate on the problem of Namibia illegally occupied by South African racists with the connivance of the United States and its allies. For many years, Namibia has lived under emergency laws and a state of siege has been in force over two-thirds of its territory, said P. Mueschling, Secretary for External Relations of the South-West African Peoples' Organization (SWAPO).

Our people are subjected to cruel repression, and our natural resources are being shamelessly plundered. Pretoria carries out these policies with the direct backing of Western imperialist powers. We are particularly concerned by the behind-the-scenes manoeuvres (which have of late been taking a more active form), aimed at keeping the United Nations from arriving at a solution of the Namibian problem, said P. Mueschling.

## ISLAMABAD'S TALES EXPOSED

Kabul. A spokesman for the Afghan Foreign Ministry has flatly denied the Pakistani allegation that four Afghan helicopter gunships crossed the border into Pakistan and fired on objectives there. This is not the first time the Pakistani regime has advanced similar unfounded charges, he told the Bakhtar news agency. It is of significance that Pakistan has often had resort to

such propaganda ploys when Afghanistan has outlined a set of peace proposals aimed at normalising the situation in South-West Asia. The Pakistani accusations, he continued, also aim at securing more military aid from the United States under the pretext of the mythical "Afghan threat". These plans, he stressed, jeopardize the peace and security in the region.



Drawing by Igor Smirnov

## ARMS RACE PROCEEDS APACE

Washington. The US House of Representatives has approved by a majority vote appropriations to the tune of 4,300 million dollars this fiscal year for the development and manufacture of the MX intercontinental ballistic missile and the B-1 strategic bomber.

The decision to speed up the development and production of the MX and B-1 is completely at odds with Reagan's statement announcing his readiness for talks on limiting strategic armaments, and severely puts in question the sincerity of similar Washington assurances.

## STATEMENT OF POLISH PARLIAMENT

Warsaw. In defiance of the measures taken by the leaders of the Polish United Workers' Party and the government to bring the situation in Poland back to normal, the anti-socialist groups and elements, and, above all, extreme elements in "Solidarity", continue to provoke unrest. They interfere with the work of local state and economic bodies and call for more strikes. Over the past few days, they have caused disturbances in more than 30 provinces. Rural branches of "Solidarity" sabotage food deliveries to towns.

In several cities, the leaders of the "Confederation of Independent Poland" have demanded that their counter-revolutionary organization, which has links with the American CIA, should be made legal.

At a recent meeting, the Presidium of the Polish Sejm (Parliament) issued a statement, which reads as follows: at its meeting a few days ago, the Sejm unanimously called for the restoration of social calm. However, the country still is beset with social tensions which threaten the security of the state and the people, and strikes are used to solve problems which could and should be settled in other ways. It is stressed in the statement that if the call is not heeded, and should the existence of the nation appear to be under threat, the Sejm will consider a proposal to vest the government with special powers under Polish law to cope with the situation in the country.

## ARAB LEADERS CONDEMN U.S.-ISRAELI 'STRATEGIC ALLIANCE'

Aden. The political situation in the Arab world, the Palestinian problem, ways to achieve a Middle East settlement and preparations for the Arab summit to be held in the Moroccan city of Fez later in November, have been discussed by representatives of the Pan-Arab Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation of their meeting here. The front, which unites Algeria, Libya, Syria, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and the Palestine Liberation Organization, has condemned the aggressive Middle East policies of the United States, and the "strategic alliance" between Washington and Tel Aviv aimed against the Arab nations. The communiqué issued after the meeting emphasizes that the current military manoeuvres by the United States, Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman pose a serious threat to the security of the peoples in the Middle East, to their sovereignty and independence.

## CONTRARY TO SPANISH NATIONAL INTEREST

Madrid. The Senate foreign relations committee has approved the bill empowering the government to seek entry into NATO.

The decision was upheld by the senators from the ruling Alliance of the Democratic Centre (ADC). The leading opposition, the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, is against the government's dangerous plans. It representatives on the Senate commission proved convincingly that the country's entry into NATO would lead to even greater invasion in the world. This move goes against our country's national interest, said Socialist Senator F. Morán Lopez. The Socialist senators' intervention was put to a vote in, protest over the intentions of the ruling circles.



Spartak BEGLOV

## VIEWPOINT

## Reagan's message to Moscow: 'Ours is ours while yours is subject to dismantling'

Recently President Reagan presented, as a "gratuitous" and "historic" concession, the American willingness to condescend to agree to the so-called "zero option" on medium-range missiles in Europe. Under the option, the Soviet Union will have to dismantle its new medium-range missiles which replaced the outdated ones; the United States will reciprocate by not deploying in Western Europe 572 Pershing-2 and Tomahawk missiles trained at the Soviet Union. This position is advanced as the basis for the Soviet-American medium-range missiles talks due to open in Geneva on November 30.

The Soviet Union, however, has repeatedly warned that the "zero option", which only suits advocates of US superiority, is incompatible with the principles of parity and equal security. The situation with regard to medium-range missiles, characterized by a parity between the two sides in the European theatre, was not altered after the old Soviet SS-4 and SS-5 missiles were replaced by new SS-20 missiles. In fact, NATO countries have 900 carriers of such weapons in Europe as against 975 for the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile NATO weapons are being modernised all the time, irrespective of the December 12, 1979 NATO Brussels decision on

the deployment of new US missiles in Western Europe. The old Pershing-1A missiles gave way to Pershing-1A missiles; nuclear warplanes P-111 and P-811 were replaced by more advanced P-111A, and so the list goes on. Apart from the 700 such American carriers of NATO's disposal, Britain and France have around 300 nuclear carriers of their own. Finally, there are some 7,000 warheads for so-called tactical US nuclear weapons in Western Europe. It remains a mystery how this alignment of forces, as presented by President Reagan could be six to one in the Soviet Union favour. Is it possible he has got the figures the wrong way round?

As Leonid Brezhnev has warned, the Soviet Union can only regard this as being tantamount to advancing a preliminary condition in line with the US claims to "exclusiveness" and "special" approach — there should be no impinging. God forbid, with the US forward-based means, American NATO "special" weapons should not be counted in any parity calculations, the talks agenda should be limited to discussion of Soviet medium-range missiles only; the latter to be subject to dismantling in "exchange" for the US missiles scheduled for deployment in Europe. All this inevitably calls for

mind the old diplomatic rule: ours is ours while yours is subject to negotiation.

Significantly enough, as far back as early October 1979, the USSR proposed freezing all plans for the deployment of missiles and, in place of the NATO agreement to deploy new American missiles, it suggested that talks should be started on mutual reductions of European theatre nuclear weapons. Two whole years have thus been passed up with the responsibility lying on the heads of those who were obsessed with the desire to deploy new missiles trained at the Soviet Union (and in fact capable, due to their own capabilities, of acting as first nuclear strike means). The burden of this responsibility is in no way reduced by President Reagan's overtly empty because he has planned in advance a deadlock to the forthcoming talks — in order to be able to declare that the USSR has brushed aside the Western proposal and that America, therefore, has no option but to deploy the missiles — in other words, he is using a "backdoor" approach to ill the parity in American favour.

The other concomitant goal of Reagan's overture is equally

clear — he hopes to relax the unfavourable impact that a whole series of Washington official statements, stressing its reliance on nuclear weapons and the possibility of "limited", i.e., Europeanized, nuclear wars, have had on the European. The American Administration has come under fire both at home and abroad, and this clearly shows Reagan's "historic address" to be a manifest propaganda ploy designed to prove that Moscow rather than Washington stands in the way of nuclear disarmament in Europe. It is hard, though, to prove the untenable — while the USA has in effect, been demanding unilateral disarmament on the Soviet part, American foreign policy of the past few months has been permeated with an obsession with nuclear weapons and with schemes for various ways of using them.

Both the Soviet leadership and the whole Soviet people, under Leonid Brezhnev's leadership, are working hard to stave off nuclear war and to prevent it ever erupting. The Soviet Union, he stressed, does not seek preferential treatment and only insists that the USA and NATO should measure our security and that of our allies with the same gauge they use to ensure their own security. The Soviet Union wants the talks to result in a lowering of the level of confrontation rather than in raising it and to clear the way for further steps towards military disarmament in Europe.

Regrettably, Reagan's address hardly betrays any equally respectful attitude to the interests of Soviet security. Nor do we find in it any reciprocal open admission of the unacceptability of the nuclear alternative or of the amorality of the idea of a nuclear attack.



## FACTS AND EVENTS

① Turkey is short of 17,000 doctors, the country's Minister of Public Health, N. Ayanoglu, has admitted.

② The new Trinidad and Tobago government, comprising members of the People's National Movement Party which won the recent general election, has taken on oath of office. G. Chambers holds the posts of premier and finance and planning minister.

③ 2,300 political prisoners are reported as missing by the Chilean junta, and over a million Chileans live in exile. Claudio Almeyda, General Secretary of the Chilean Socialist Party, told the Venezuelan "El Nacional" newspaper.

④ There are 43 million illiterate people in Latin America, and 12 million children of school age on the continent are deprived of education.

⑤ President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia has said that Africa will consider armed struggle as being the only possible approach to solving the Namibian problem in case efforts by the "contact group" of Western countries to settle the problem should fail.

⑥ The French National Assembly has approved a bill to nationalize private metallurgical companies. Under the new law, the two major metallurgical companies, Seclor and Uzinor, are to be taken over by the government.

⑦ In the Columbian city of Ibagua, 17 people died and 50 were severely injured when part of the roof over the upper tiers of the football stands at the Murillo Toro stadium collapsed during a football match.

## PEOPLE

Stefanics maintain that a robbery takes place every five minutes in New York. K. Mazini, a resident of the city, found this from his own experience. Late one evening at an underground station he was attacked by two unknown, portly men they beat him up and stole all his money and valuables. When he rushed for help to the very first men he came across, the latter demanded his wallet.

Jan Marš, a Belgian by birth, moved and even dragged along for a certain time by his teeth, a train engine and several trucks, loaded with concrete slabs and weighing no less than 1,343 tonnes. Thus, Marš improved on his former record, established three years ago by 199 tonnes.

Recently an explosion rocked the house of Kasem Zuvelid, in the village of Heshale in Southern Lebanon, a pellet bomb went off in his garden. The bomb was a left over from the Lebanese civil war, a latest shell of Southern Lebanon last July.

The "Washington Post" reports that since the early 70s, the United States has delivered 22 thousand pellet bombs to Israel.

In the photo: the container of the pellet bomb found near Heshale.

## Science and technology

## ANYTHING, BUT...

One of the most backward tribes in India, the Cholenkars, live on the wooded slopes of the Nilgiri Mountains, Kerala States. Numbering little more than a hundred people, they inhabit caves and sleep on thin bamboo mats. The men are skillful hunters and the women pick oilseed (troll, roots and berries and search for honey in the wasps. The tribe has practically no contact with the outside world and anthropologists are greatly interested in learning more about them. The Cholenkars don't object to having their photo taken when the occasional traveller visits them. They are frightened, however, of the flash which they confuse with lightning.

## ROCK MUSIC AFFECTS HEARING

Young people's passion for rock music often leads to a considerable loss of hearing. Such

was the conclusion reached by Japanese scientists addressing the conference of otolaryngologists, held in Osaka.

In his report to the conference Doctor Takiji Nakatsu gave the example of one of his patients who ended up in hospital after attending a concert by his favourite rock group. Despite a month of intensive treatment only 70 per cent of his hearing was restored. An experiment has shown that after listening to a two-hour concert of rock music six out of ten teenagers suffered a temporary loss of hearing.

## COMPUTERIZED CAR

Specialists from BMW, the West German car manufacturing firm, maintain that motorists have their cars serviced much too often.

In order to reduce maintenance costs, the firm has designed a car equipped with a computer which warns the driver when it is time to have their vehicle serviced or to change the oil in the engine.



The small Japanese gadget in the photo is to help you overcome the language barrier. A "pocket translator" with a fairly large vocabulary of 2,500 words, it can cope easily with both written and oral translations.

## OF INTEREST

## Corrida Swiss-style

There is no doubt that bullfighting is largely a male preserve. Women-forecasters can be counted on the fingers of one hand, though of their horned opponents are bulls. It would seem, however, that the inhabitants of the Swiss Alps have decided to give the folk saying recalling the bullfighting a new lease of life. Here, each summer, "cow corridas" are arranged on Sundays in fenced off pastures, where the bullfighting "ladies" are given full opportunity to reveal their fighting temperament. The only "male" contribution to the proceedings is on an onlooker and organizer.

## The return of the tram

The French government has signed a contract with the firm of Alstom-Atlantique for the construction of new modernized models of trams which in 1984 will carry their first passengers in the major industrial city of Nantes. Such a decision comes 40 years after the government in Paris gave the order that trams be dismantled throughout the country. The municipal council in Nantes has opted for trams because they create less pollution, save money and are convenient for passengers. Interest in this project has also been shown in Grenoble, Strasbourg, Toulouse, Bordeaux and the suburbs of Paris.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

## EXERCISING ON THE SPOT

No longer a case of exercising somewhere in North Carolina in conditions close to those of the Middle East, but training right on the spot, is how Leonid Koryovin describes the American-Egyptian military game "Bright Star". In 1978, it will involve the territory of Sudan, Somalia and Oman.

The Pentagon exercise cannot be considered in isolation from Washington's global military strategy. Koryovin argues — it is part of a large-scale plan for the military penetration of "spheres of vital interest" to the USA, i.e., areas Washington is arbitrarily planning to subject to its direct due to their important strategic location and transcontinental strategic resources of raw materials. This American imperialism is already laying its fuses closer to the oil Clondykes of the Middle and Near East. At the opportune time these Clondykes the United States is building military beachheads in the shape of "state-bases", planned for Egypt, Israel and other states, with a view to stationing large military contingents there for lengthy periods of time.

## SUPERIORITY VIA THE BACK DOOR

Commenting on President Reagan's statement that the United States is ready to restrain from the deployment of American cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe if the Soviet Union destroys all its SS-20, as well as SS-4 and SS-5 medium-range missiles, TASS writes:

The Reagan Administration is doing its utmost to place off the forward-based American weapons stationed in Europe outside any limitations and in this the military balance in favour of the United States "win the back door" so to speak.

The ideas expressed by the president in his speech at the National Press Club pointed in one direction: the USSR should dismantle all its present defence potential in Europe without the Americans preserving their forward-based weapons, as well as the armaments missile complexes and nuclear bombs in Britain and France.

## PEKING CRAVES 'GREAT CHAOS'

A. Kirichin analyzes the paradoxical leaps and bounds in Peking's policies in matters of war and peace in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. He discusses the evolution of Chinese views in the following chronological order.

End of the 50s. Under the pretext of the alleged need for an early triumph of communism, Peking attempts to persuade the socialist countries to "march alongside against strength" with imperialism. In short a preventive war.

The 60s. Peking castigates the world communist movement and the socialist community of nations accusing them first of "excessive pacifism" and then of "connivance with imperialism". Having started a second front against the national liberation movements, the Chinese leadership simultaneously eggs them on to act "sharp point against sharp point" in the struggle against imperialism by starting local wars everywhere.

The early 70s. As the Maoists' illusions about their ability to create "great chaos" with the help of the revolutionary forces finally collapse, Mao Zedong embarks on a course towards a rapprochement with imperialism.

In the 80s, Peking has been acting or poised of the most warlike imperialist circles. In this partnership it is acting "louder than all the loud mouths".

## HOPES AND EXPECTATIONS

The West German public clearly realize that Leonid Brezhnev's visit is taking place at a difficult time, writes special correspondent Danil Krominov in the ZA RUZHIKOM weekly, from Bonn.

Washington, as it did at the time of the "cold war", is assigning to Western Europe the main role in its aggressive anti-Soviet plans.

Many people are surprised by Bonn's unwillingness to take note both of the behaviour of the present American Administration and of West European public opinion towards it.

It would be wrong to say that the prospect of nuclear war does not worry the sober-minded political leaders on the Rhine or newspaper, radio or television journalists. The extensive coverage given here to Brezhnev's interview with the "Der Spiegel" magazine and the seriousness with which it is being discussed literally everywhere show that the present danger is understood and felt by many people.

Many political and public leaders here share the hope that Soviet-West German negotiations will make the situation in Europe healthier.

## Surprise under the carpet

Staff of the state theatre in Reykjavik, capital of Iceland, decided to organise surprise for their director who was on leave, by giving him a new carpet for his office. When, however, they rolled up the old carpet, they saw something strange: underneath it wires stretched in all directions over the floor. They turned out to be a ramified network of bugging devices connected practically all the premises on the theatre — from the actors' dressing rooms to the cloak-room. In this way, the

director, kept himself closely informed of all developments at his theatre and knew exactly what his staff were thinking of him.

## New look in lines

The authorities at Karachi, a major port and industrial centre of Pakistan, are to take unusual measures against those who intrude (radio regulations). Thus, drivers who sit still in the wrong direction down one-way streets will be punished by having a tyre punctured. This will be done by a special device. Ignored at the beginning of streets with one-way traffic.



### Round the Soviet Union

● A 1,500-M RECORD MARK HAS BEEN REACHED BY A DRILL PROBE LAUNCHED BY SOVIET POLAR EXPLORERS NEAR THE VOSTOK STATION IN THE ANTARCTIC. The researchers obtained a huge column of bore core—thin rock making up the ice continent. By studying this core, scientists will be provided with a wealth of knowledge on the weather and climate, on the gas composition of the atmosphere and on the temperature and humidity in the Antarctic for several dozen millennia. The ultimate goal of the experiment is to penetrate the continent's ice shield, which is about 3.5 km thick.

● A FAIRY-TALE TOWNSHIP FOR CHILDREN HAS APPEARED IN THE PINE FOREST ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE NEW HOUSING DEVELOPMENT IN GUS-KHRUSTALNY, VLADIMIR REGION. There is a real castle, and the children play among the main characters from Russian bylines and fairy tales, carved out of wood by skillful craftsmen.

● THE ANCIENT INDO-IRANIAN TRIBES CAME TO INDIA AND ASIA MINOR FROM THE STEPPES OF THE BLACK SEA AND THE VOLGA REGION. Now data obtained by archaeologists from the Institute of Archaeology of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences during excavations in the outskirts of Znamenskoye village, Zapornyye Region, has confirmed this hypothesis. Hino burial mounds dating back in the 18th-17th centuries B. C., which were found here in graves, give us an idea of the facial features of the representatives of this Caucasian culture of the Bronze Age — the ancestors of the modern Indians and Persians.



## KamAZ lorries

Ten years ago, Naberezhnye Chelny, which was given the status of a town in 1930, looked like a large village. Today, with a population of 350,000, it is the second biggest town in Tatarstan. This rapid growth is due to a large industrial complex, called KamAZ, producing heavy lorries and the diesel engines for these lorries, on the banks of the Kama River, the main tributary of the Volga.

The complex was built extraordinarily quickly. An excavator removed the first load of earth from the construction site in December 1969. The first lorry rolled off the assembly line in the winter of 1970. In the five years that have passed since then, the works has produced more than 220,000 KamAZ lorries, including 20,000 vehicles made for export.

A short while ago, the second phase of the KamAZ works went into operation, thus raising production capacity to 150,000 diesel lorries a year.

The commissioning of the second phase will double output. When the works reaches full capacity, it will increase by one and a half times the load capacity of lorries manufactured in the USSR each year, and the number of diesel lorries produced in this country will become three times larger. These lorries will save ten million tonnes of petrol a year.

Over the past five years, designers have created several different models of KamAZ lorry to suit different climatic conditions. In the photo: KamAZ lorries built for export rolling off the assembly line.

### Man-made sea on the Dniester

Water is now pouring into the man-made reservoir which is part of the Dniester integrated hydro-scheme now under construction.

The reservoir, its total area exceeding 150 square km and volume 3,000 million cubic metres, will help solve a number of problems. Apart from its main task—the generation of electric energy—the Dniester will irrigate nearly half a million hectares of fertile land in the South Ukraine and Moldavia. It will also improve the water supply for dozens of cities and villages, industrial enterprises, collective and state farms.

### Caucasian caves transformed into cafe

Caves, two thousand metres above sea level, near the Gim-Bashli Pass, in the North Caucasus, have been transformed into a cafe. It is called cafe Dornbina (which means cave in the Kabardian language).

Bikhal Chochuev, a mountaineer from the village of Uchikou, who is also an expert cook and connoisseur of Caucasian cuisine, took the initiative in this venture. He submitted an application in turn to the executive committee of the local Soviet. The committee approved his suggestion and helped him to put it into practice, with assistance from local artists.

The main room of the new cafe is nice and cosy. Its walls are decorated with metal chisels and typical Alpine decor. People from the surrounding villages sit at the oak tables, as do tourists on their way from Kislovodsk to Teberda and Dombay.

### Places to visit



## PSKOV

Pskov is one of the oldest cities in this country. For many centuries it served as the main fortress on the north-west border of Russia.

Pskov was first mentioned by chronicles in 893. Today there are about 100 old buildings in the town including fortified walls and towers, small white churches with tall belltowers, and bays' chambers. One of the most interesting of the architectural monuments is the Trinity Cathedral, built in 1699, and the Kremlin around it. This is, perhaps, one of the most outstanding examples of medieval Russian architecture. The Kremlin's stone walls date back to the 13th century.

In the time these walls acted as a military fortress—they withstood dozens of sieges and attacks. It was from Pskov, in 1242, that the army of Alexander Nevsky set out after the retreating crusaders and completely routed them.

The child, recently presented to the city by the strifes of the Russian Federation, shows the Pskov Kremlin, and below it, the old coat-of-arms of the city.

Pskov: a panther protecting the city.  
A general view of the Kremlin (archaeological excavations in the foreground).  
The Gorynitsky tower.  
Photos by Igor Chizhkovnev

### Science and technology

#### RIGHT HALF OF BRAIN UNDER-USED

Latvian psychophysicologists have come to the conclusion that people who experience excessive activity in the left half of the brain, affecting powers of speech and abstract thinking, suffer from a decrease in the efficiency of their mental powers and from increased stress.

In such cases insufficient use is made of the right half of the brain that controls the perceptive processes. Scientists believe the right side is under-used and that overstrain of one half of the brain affects the other half.

Is it possible for us to control our use of the two sides of our brain? Scientists consider it may be. As a result of psychological tests, with the simultaneous use of physiological methods of investigation, they have put forward the following recommendations. They suggest that more use could be made of visual aids in modern study programmes. A number of people, for instance, operators and dispatchers, would be greatly helped in their work if a wider use were made of colour information instead of the present tendency to rely purely on figures.

The "reserve" right half of our brain can also be stimulated when we are off-duty, for example, by our enjoyment of nature and music.

#### SCHOOL FOR YOUNG PROGRAMMERS

A school for young programmers has been functioning for more than two years of the computing centre of the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Here a total of 250

boys and girls, from the second to the eighth class, master the fundamentals of programming. The children, who know several machine languages, have been entrusted with the task of solving important production and scientific-technical problems. Among the tasks they have already successfully coped with are a programme system for analysing primary structures of protease compounds; a programme for the space image of complicated molecules and a programme for simulating nuclear reactions, etc. Some of the work done by these Siberian schoolchildren has been published or reported on at all-Union and republican scientific conferences.

#### IS PLUTO AN ASTEROID?

Classical theories explaining the origin of the solar system leave certain questions unanswered. For instance, why does the orbit of Pluto—the planet that is furthest away from the Sun—have an irregular elongated form and an unusual incline?

Moscow astronomers Fureyev and Kozlov have attempted to solve the mystery of Pluto. They have worked out a model of the formation of planetary systems based on the circular compression of matter. Scientific hypotheses that the planets originated as a result of the slow compression of gas and dust lumps under the impact of internal gravitational forces. If this process took place at rapid rates then under certain conditions small objects—planetoids, similar in their structure to asteroids—might originate.

The authors of the new hypothesis, confirmed by mathematical experiments on a computer, believe that several such asteroid bolts are to be found behind the orbit of the planet Neptune. It is therefore likely that Pluto is a large asteroid.

### Ultrasound pictures of sea-bed

With the help of an ultrasound probe following closely in the wake of research ship "Amelita" biologists have obtained their first pictures of the bed of the sea reservoir, set up in the Great Bay, the Far East, without going under water. The set has a 600 metre field of vision. True, the pictures produced by the set, consisting of composed black-and-white blobs of different form and intensity, are very different from photos obtained on photographic paper by scuba divers. Nevertheless,

they enable researchers to reveal underwater sandbars with their tunnels, and clumps of seaweed. In view of the fact that the plants and animals which live on the sea bottom have an effect on the reflecting ability of the terrain, ultrasound probing provides information not only on the relief of the sea bottom but also on submarine vegetation. With the help of a computer scientists are then able to compile a topographic map needed for the rational development of the shelf.



Chelyabinsk University is one of the youngest in the country. This year, it turned out its first batch of graduates. The University has an excellent education system. Its laboratories and classrooms have up-to-date equipment, a powerful electronic microscope enables the University's physicists to do their research there are three computer rooms, several chemical laboratories, and an education cable TV system is under construction. It is planned to build another lecture room block and two laboratory buildings. In the photo: in the electronic microscopy laboratory.

### VIEWPOINT

#### 11th five-year plan—peaceful construction and growth in living standards



Nikolai TATARCHUK

(Continued from page 1)

A constant growth in the living standards (both material and cultural) of the Soviet people is the supreme goal of the country's long-term economic strategy. The state plan for the next five-year period sets forth concrete proposals for making this goal a reality.

Over the five years the national income is to grow by 70,500 million roubles as against 74,500 million roubles for the previous five years. High growth rates are envisaged for the consumption fund which is spent on the material and cultural requirements of the Soviet people. In the next five years, this fund is to increase by 22 per cent, its share of the overall volume of the national income in 1985 will reach 78 per cent as against 75.3 per cent in 1980. The real per capita incomes will grow by 18.5 per cent, and retail trade by 23 per cent.

Over the five years, the average pay of office and factory workers is to go up by 14.5 per cent, and collective farmers will have their pay raised by 20 per cent. There is to be a further growth in the social consumption funds, which provide for free education and medical services and cover grants, pensions, scholarships for students, payment of annual leave, and accommodation in sanatoriums and rest homes distributed either free or at a discount. How exactly will we be able to achieve all this? The country is continuing to build up its economic potential. The volume of industrial output is to grow by 28 per cent, the gross agricultural produce in average annual terms—by 13 per cent, and capital investment by 10.4 per cent.

In my capacity as Chairman of the Krasnoyarsk Territory Soviet of Peoples' Deputies, I would like to talk a little about this region.

The development of Siberia as a whole is to surge ahead over the period. The Krasnoyarsk Territory, which stretches for 3,000 kilometres southwards from the Arctic Ocean, provides a splendid example of this development. We are building major territorial industrial complexes, the Kansk-Achinsk complex, which is one of the Soviet fuel and energy bases, and the Sayany complex, where the construction of the world's biggest Sayano-Shugenskiy power station, the second on the Yenisei River, is nearing completion. Housing construction is proceeding at a spanking pace.

Over the past five years, a division of the Ministry of Health has been set up in Krasnoyarsk. Cultural and medical establishments have also been established in the other cities of the Krasnoyarsk Territory.

### FROM the SOVIET PRESS

#### URENGOY GAS—HOW LONG WILL IT LAST?

In the next five years almost the entire growth in gas extraction in our country will come from Urengoy, writes the SOVIETSKAYA ESTONIA newspaper. In 1985, of the oil-gas total for gas extraction of between 500-640 milliard cubic metres, 250-270 milliard cubic metres will come from Urengoy. In order to transport such huge amounts of gas from Western Siberia in the space of five years, a further seven transcontinental pipelines will have to be laid.

Today Urengoy gas—extraction last year amounted to almost 50 milliard cubic metres—goes to the European part of the USSR and to factories in the Urals via five pipelines totalling twelve thousand kilometres in length.

The Urengoy deposit stretches for six thousand square kilometres in the north of the Tyumen Region. It has reserves of over 7.5 trillion cubic metres of first-grade gas, with a 90 per cent methane content. How likely is it that the Urengoy deposit will be exhausted by the end of the century? Scientists are convinced that the structure of this deposit, reaching many layers, is unique. Academician Andrei Tolmuk, First Deputy Chairman of the Siberian Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Director of the Institute for Geology and Geophysics, believes that deep horizontal layers of oil and gas condensate, a valuable raw material for the oil-chemical industry, may be found beneath the gas. To test out this theory, super-deep exploratory wells are soon to be drilled. They will provide us with the answer what riches we still concealed beneath Urengoy soil.

#### ASSEMBLYMEN IN SPACE

Cosmonaut Alexander Ivachenkov talks to a TEKNIKA—MOLDOVOZHI correspondent about space exploration prospects.

It is not easy to probe future space developments; even 20 to 25 years ahead, he argues. We cosmonauts are often asked for the exact date that man will be able to fly to Mars, and we find this a very difficult

question to answer. Apart from the technical problems arising from such a trip, the very cost-effectiveness of it were of such a venture could be questioned. To my mind, says Ivachenkov, we should go for space programmes which could bring real economic benefit to mankind.

One feature of all future space structures, would be many jobs to help stations temporarily link up with special modules to achieve specific goals. Specialists will go travel into space aboard individual ships, and, having completed their mission, will return to earth by the same vehicles, with new ones taking their place.

Sooner or later, Ivachenkov argues, people will build solar electric stations in orbit—the idea of obtaining energy from space to be transmitted to earth. A new profession of the future, spacemen will assemble mammoth structures in orbit which could be of enormous value to mankind.

#### MANKIND SHOULD JOIN FORCES TO CONSERVE NATURE

"Let the economy provide us with all we need, and do anything as long as you don't tamper with nature." Such an attitude makes no sense, says Academician Yury Fedorov, enlisting all a new column "Ecological conversations" in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA.

Should we not perhaps consider whether the very transformation and conservation of nature are mutually contradictory? Perhaps we should rethink altogether from initiating in the course of natural processes and their delicate and sensitive balance achieved over the past millennia? After all, there have been many occasions when interference with nature has led, and still leads, to consequences negative for the man himself. Should nature conservation not perhaps be understood as meaning protecting it from any transformation?

Nature is far from being stable. It undergoes fundamental change as a result of processes arising in non-organic matter. Any form of life not only adapts itself to natural conditions, but also affects changes on them. Man is no exception in this.

For thousands of years nobody noticed the negative effect of the rapidly growing transformation of the biosphere and, what is more, the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries were proud of their conquest of nature. Over the past few decades the problems of pollution has grown worse, assuming international proportions.

What should be done? Early in the 70s, many researchers believed that it would be necessary to find ways of reducing the world population and to establish a kind of "global balance", otherwise, it was argued, there would be an ecological crisis.

This point of view underwent a dramatic change within the next two or six years. Cosmopolitans have now come to the conclusion that the planet's natural resources give mankind large scope to develop for hundreds of years ahead, and demographers now believe that with time, population figures will stabilize. It is vital that the whole of mankind notice the efforts, as for us the relation to nature and its resources are concerned.

#### THE AUDIENCE AS YOUR ENEMY?

Below, Mark Zakharov, chief director of Moscow's Levko Komsomol Theatre, adds his thoughts to the discussion taking place in TEATR magazine of the mutual relations existing between actor and spectator.

We want to overthrow our spectator, to carry him with us through the complex labyrinth of the contemporary dramatic structure, to relieve him of his habitual way of looking at the future, to surprise him by a whole series of utterly unexpected, but entirely truthful human actions—this, above all else, is what interests us. To play "to the public" is in poor taste. It is both dangerous and intolerable for an actor to be conscious every minute of how his spectator is reacting to him. However, in fact, some additional polemic into our present discussion, I suggest that the actor, for all his love for the spectator, should look at him not as an audience, but as an enemy. As a "being" who is by no means always prepared to meet us half way. He can be lazy, impudent, and just, refusing to give us his undivided attention, coughing or chuckling while we are counting on silent astonishment. There is only one thing that we can do—we should roll up our sleeves, remembering all that we know about ourselves and about the other people whom we have come across and had a chance to observe in life and, making full use of the basic structure of the dramatic conception, we should confront the willful, stubborn and resisting spectator by a cunningly contrived web of our bold improvisations.

### IZBAS FOR PEASANTS

Workers at the Shemyayevskiy wood combine, in the Penza Region, have started to build traditional Russian izbas. A team of five carpenters can make up to 200 "profits" log-houses a year. The houses are for one or two families. As his hut goes up before his eyes, the new owner can choose the lay-out, which suits him (or her) best. The Pensa Region caters for all tastes in housing construction. From multiple storey buildings to brick houses for up to two families and to cottages made from wood. There is a constant demand, moreover, for izbas. Regional forestry enterprises produce thousands of these each year.

### OF INTEREST

#### By cycle across Siberia

Sixty-year-old Vladimir Khonov has crossed roughly half the country, from Pskov, in Central Russia, to Sibay, a distance of nearly 3,000 km on his bicycle.

Khonov is accustomed to long trips each summer, he goes

hiking on foot, or on an expedition by rail or canoe. Physical training helped him to cope with all the difficulties of the two-month trip. He was greatly inspired by the example of the fellow countryman, Travin, who in the twenties peddled off to the borders of the Soviet Union. In three years, the man with "iron bones", as journalists called him, covered 85,000 km.



# ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

## Alexei BATALOV

For his performance, as Gosha, in the film, "Moscow Doesn't Believe in Tears", which is enormously popular both with Soviet and foreign cinema-goers, the actor, Alexei Batalov, was awarded the USSR State Prize for 1981.

What sort of a character was this Goshka? He was an intelligent, good, magnanimous, generous and devoted man, possessing a sense of humour, who managed to combine intelligence with an ability for decisive action. Many more positive qualities could be added to this list. In a word, Goshka is the contemporary woman's dream come true: alongside such a man our emancipated women can at last bask in the luxury of being loved by the weaker female sex. But how on earth does one get the spectator to believe in such a "tabula rasa" man? The answer is simple: Batalov plays the role of the disarmingly convincing, elderly credible Batalov who can even prove to us that twice two is five.

Batalov has been lucky. He has taken part in many films and has worked with leading film directors such as Lev Lantsov and Mikhail Romm. As a rule, the roles he has played have been dramatically very powerful. He has created many unforgettable images in screen versions of classics—for instance, as Gurov in "The Lady With the Dog", based on Chekhov's story, and as Protasov in Leo Tolstoy's "The Annals". He has also done outstanding work as a film director: his movies of Gogol's "The Overcoat", Dostoevsky's "The Gambler" and of the fairy tale "Three Fat Men" were extremely popular with film-goers.

Stanislavsky, the great Russian director, had the following words of advice for actors: "Seek for the best in the good man and for the good in the bad man". Following this precept, Batalov has always sought to reveal the simple in the complicated and the complicated in the simple. Playing the sort of character who is often dismissed as an "ordinary" working chap, Batalov broke down the stereotype by showing him to be deeply intelligent. On the contrary his interpretation of the physicist-intellectual, having a very full and complex internal world, made him



out to be a basically simple and easily understood character. In this way Batalov reduces the distance dividing the elevated hero from the viewer to a minimum.

His ability to "breathe life" into whatever he touches is perhaps one of Batalov's main traits as well as his outstanding charm as an actor (contributing in no small way to the above-mentioned quality) and the actor's utter confidence in whatever he chooses to do. Presumably, it was mainly due to these talents that Batalov was invited to play the role of Goshka in "Moscow Doesn't Believe in Tears".

Tatyana SAVITSKAYA

### FACTS and EVENTS

Contests. Moscow artists have been awarded prizes of the International contest of book art, held in Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.

Animated cartoons. The Dilm Studios are working on new films for young children. Among them are animated cartoons based on the Cuban fairy tale "Old Woman with Umbrellas", and on fairy tales by the Russian writer, Pushkin, and the Bulgarian poet, Boshov. The studios' artists have also illustrated the Russian fairy tale "The Kurochka Ryab" by the Yugoslav, "Fairy Tale About Three Witches" and other works for children.

Opera. A direct transmission from the Bolshoi Theatre. These words introducing the television broadcast in Jordan of the opera "Prince Igor". A communication satellite enabled tens of thousands of TV viewers to make their first acquaintance with this form of art. A full-length opera has never before been performed in Jordanian theatres or seen in Jordanian films.

Records. The USSR Melodiya recording company has released recording of a one-man show by Alexander Kalyagin, an actor with the Moscow Art Theatre. Kalyagin's performance is based on the book "Gargantua and Pantagruel" by Francois Rabelais. He also recites ballads by Francois Villon translated by Ilya Ehrenburg.

Cinema. Shooting has begun in Kamensk-Podolsky, a city in the Ukraine, of a film version of Pushkin's "Tosca". The part of Tosca is sung by Maria Belkina, her partner is Yuri Mavrov. The orchestra and choir of the Bolshoi Theatre are taking part in the film. Other locations are Odessa, Katus and Sudek.

## Warming up for Tchaikovsky Competition

Next summer, the International Tchaikovsky Competition will be held in Moscow. Taking part will be the winners of the all-Union contests at present in progress at Leningrad, the capital of Georgia, the capital of Uzbekistan, for the contest of violinists is now taking place. About 40 people are taking part, including students from the Moscow Conservatory, from the Gnessin Musical and Pedagogical Institute, and from

## The travels of Queen Hortense's album

The long wanderings of Queen Hortense's album have come to an end in Kishinev. Queen Hortense was step-daughter to Napoleon and his close friend. Her valuable collection of West European drawings is now on view in Moldavia's State Art Museum, in Kishinev.

How did the album stray so far from its home? Art historians believe that it came to Russia with

## Singer Iva Zanichchi's first time in Moscow

"I would love it if the audience attending my concerts could feel all the warmth I have for your country and your people, and I hope they will like my songs," said Iva Zanichchi in an interview to "MIR" correspondent Tatyana Bulkovskaya.

The Italian singer drew enthusiastic audiences in Kiev, Volgograd, Leningrad and Tbilisi. Between 24 and 26 of November, she will sing in Moscow Central Concert Hall. Her repertoire contains love ballads, songs in Russian style, and typically Italian songs with their melodious tunes.

"I love the wonderful harmony of Russian songs," says Zanichchi. "I love Kalinka. And then, you have wonderful choruses. In Milan, I had a relative, who has since died, who used to say that if he were to succeed in making a record of Russian songs accompanied by a Russian choir, it would be a worldwide hit. Perhaps, I will be able to achieve this. After all, I am in Russia."

Tatyana SAVITSKAYA

## WHAT'S ON!

November 21-23

### THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 21 (eve), 22 (mat and eve) — Variety concert. Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble. Bolshoi Theatre performances: 21 (mat) — Rossini, "The Barber of Seville" (opera); 22 — Gyorvitz, Carala, "Nathalie" (ballet).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 21 — Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera); 22 (mat) — Dargomyzhsky, "The Stone Guest" (opera); 23 (eve) — Glinski, "Ivan Susanin" (opera); 23 — Bartok, "Voin Prekhatits" (ballet).

Stomilavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 21 — "Kaiser", "Black Birds" (ballet); 22 (mat) — Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet); 23 (eve) — Double-bill: Gubereenko, "Tenderness", Leonovskaya, "The Pagliacci" (opera); 23 — Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet).

Operetta Theatre (8 Pushkinskaya St.). 21 — Lehar, "The Merry Widow"; 22 (mat and

### FILMS

Meetings From 9 to 9 (Leningrad Film Studio, USSR). "About life of a research institute."

Cinema: "Litva" (29/3 Lomonosovsky Prospekt). Metro University.

My Brother Has a Good Little One (Czechoslovakia).

A film about teenagers.

Cinema "Proger" (10 Nibnyaya Maslovskaya St.; Metro Novoslobodskaya, Bus 22).

# BUSINESS

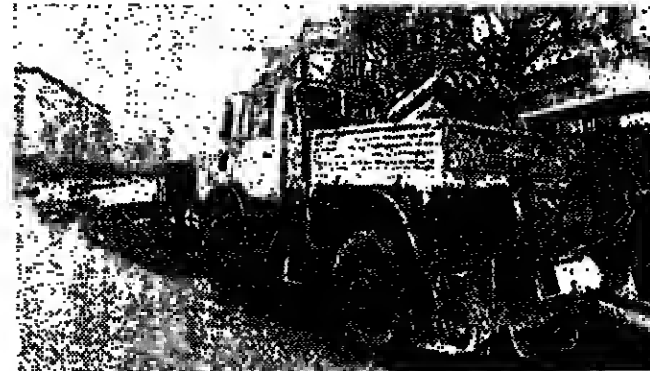
## Recorded under licence

The all-Union recording firm Melodiya has held a meeting of its art council to select recordings by foreign firms recommended for production on licence in the USSR, in 1982.

Melodiya cooperates with such foreign recording firms as West German Polygram and Ariola, the Italian firm Dischi Ricordi, the French firm Les Champs du Monde, and others. Under licence from these firms, Melodiya produced records with rare pieces of classical and modern music.

Among the records produced by foreign firms recommended by the council for reproducing in the USSR next year are music by Brahms, Beethoven, Haydn, Donizetti, Verdi, Bizet, Strauss, J.S. Bach, The Luciano Orchestra conducted by R. Baumgartner, the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, and others will be recorded too.

In the section of variety and jazz music, recommendations have been made to record the popular singer Udo Jurgens, pianist and composer and arranger Bob James, and others.



Moscow streets are now being cared for by a series of road-building machines made in the Federal Republic of Germany. A short while ago, the Robot installation produced by the firm of Vötsch, made its appearance in our capital. It heats up and removes old asphalt pavement, clears ice and snow, and does other types of road maintenance.

Photo by V. Sazonov

## LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

Moscow is currently the venue for the "Industrial cleaning", or "Indurep-81", exhibition of foreign equipment for cleaning factories, hospitals, educational establishments and sports and cultural facilities. The exhibition is co-sponsored by West German Ost-Island.

## Health centres to be built in Northern Yemen

The construction has begun of health centres, to help improve medical services for hundreds of people, in the provinces of Al Jaul, Dhaher and Al Hodeida, in Northern Yemen.

The setting up of a modern health system has been proclaimed a priority in the Arab Republic. Over the past three years, 33 new outpatients' departments have opened here along with 25 health centres and nine hospitals.

## Success of Konela

The Soviet-Finnish company of Konela has become the biggest car seller in Finland. The largest importer of Soviet vehicles to Finland, Konela has been successfully operating on

the Finnish market for more than 30 years, selling over 10 thousand Soviet cars a year. Particularly popular with Finns is the Lada car which is both economical and easy to operate.

This is the first such show to have been held in the USSR. Manfred Walbrod, head of the firm's sales and exhibition department, told an "AINI" correspondent: "We decided to bring together companies specializing in cleaning technology and exhibit their products here to facilitate the exchange of ideas and pooling of experience. I believe environmental protection is to be carried out by joint effort. Asked about business with the USSR, Manfred Walbrod said that 40 or so cleaning machines of FRG-make are already at work in the Soviet Union, and that 150 Swiss cleaning units are in operation at the Soviet VAZ and KamAZ car and lorry works."

The exhibition is on, until November 23, in Pavilion 46 in Sokolniki Park.

### FOOTBALL

Central Army Club Sports Gym (39 Leningradsky Prospekt). 22—International friendly meeting between the veteran teams: Moscow (USSR) and Madrid (Spain).

### RACING

Hippodroms (22 Begovaya St.). 22 — Racing and trotting, 1 p.m.

### WEATHER

November 21-23

Moscow, city and region. Light snow, wind S to SE. Night temperature 0° to -5°C, and about zero during the day. On November 23, at night -4° to -8°C, and -1° to -6°C during the day.

### State Bank of the USSR

Some foreign exchange quotations for November 18, 1981		100	12.50
French franc	100	12.50	
FRG mark	100	31.85	
Deutsche mark	100	49.50	
QDR mark	100	7.88	
Indian rupee	1000	4.94	
Italian lire	1000	5.08	
Japanese yen	1000	12.40	
Norwegian krona	100	12.40	
Swedish krona	100	12.40	
Swiss franc	100	39.70	
US dollar	100	70.50	
Some foreign exchange quotations for November 18, 1981			
Currency	Quotations to rubles		
Australian dollar	100	80.43	
Austrian schilling	100	4.82	
Canadian dollar	100	59.15	
English pound	100	12.20	
sterling	100	12.20	
Finnish markka	100	16.17	

## French order for a Soviet scholar

The Cold Order for the Arts and Letters—an eight-pointed star on a green ribbon—was presented to Boris Piotrovsky, Director of the Hermitage Museum in Leningrad, on behalf of the French government, by Henri Froment-Meurice, French Ambassador to the Soviet Union, in recognition of Piotrovsky's very valuable work in the fields of science and culture and of his contribution to the

strengthening of friendship and cultural links between the two countries. Piotrovsky's works on the ancient kingdom of Iran are published in France. He is a Corresponding Member of the Academy of Fine Arts in Paris and an Honorary Member of the French Asiatic Society. For many years, Piotrovsky has headed the board of the Leningrad section of the USSR-France Society.



Modern Mozambican artists recently exhibited paintings and sculpture at an exhibition in Moscow's Museum of Oriental Art. The artists: "Guarding the family", Diashmalala; "Women carrying water".

## DRIVING ENTRIES WITH CUTTER-LOADER COMBINES MAKES DRILLING-AND-BLASTING OBSOLETE

because they offer FAR HIGHER EFFICIENCY in mechanized driving of horizontal and inclined mine workings in mixed laces, with separate coal and rock excavation

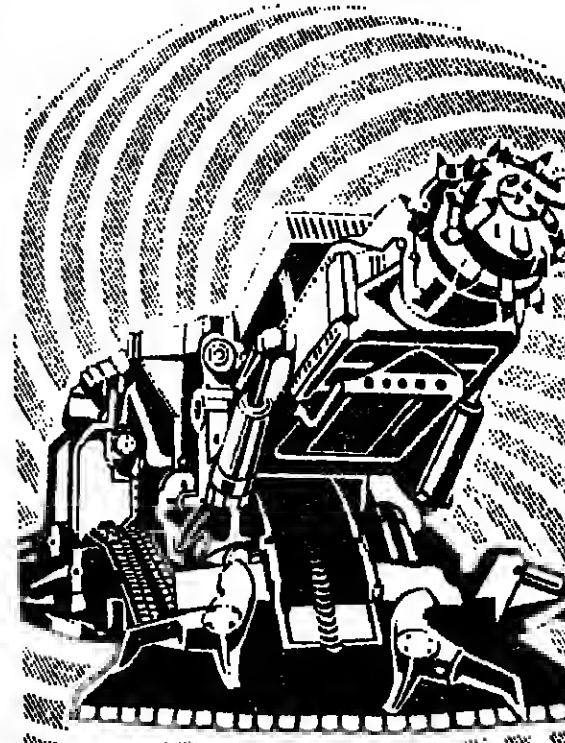
### APP-2 ENTRY-DRIVING CUTTER-LOADER

Rock hardness (Protodyakonov's Scale)	to 6
Throughput by cutting, m <sup>3</sup> /min	to 0.5
Working cross-section	any (bal round)
Working dimensions, m	
width at base	2.8 to 4.5
height	1.8 to 2.2
Working cross-sectional area, m <sup>2</sup>	9 to 25
Working inclination angle	±10°
Speed on endless tracks, m/min	2.0
Mean specific ground pressure, kg/cm <sup>2</sup>	1.1
Working motor, kW	105
Total motor power required (less sprinkling system pump), kW	230
Mass, kg	40,000

### GPK ENTRY-DRIVING CUTTER-LOADER

Rock hardness (Protodyakonov's Scale)	to 4
Throughput, t/min	1.8
Working inclination angle	±10°
Working cross-sectional area, m <sup>2</sup>	4.7 to 15
Speed on endless tracks, m/min	6.8
Motor power, kW	
working member	55
entire set	175
Mass, kg	18,000

The GPK is also available in GPKSV and GPKSN modifications for loading jobs with inclination +20° to -10° and -25° to +10° respectively.



## MACHINOEXPORT

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## ADAW INVITES VISITORS

Testexpo, an exhibition organized by the ADAW company, West Germany, is touring the USSR, inviting visitors to materials studies has just opened in Moscow.

Speaking at a press conference ADAW's President Ludwig Schimmar said that the present exhibition which could already be called a traditional event in Moscow (it is the fifth time that it has been held here) is intended to show the possibilities of achieving higher standards in quality and reliability.

The high regard your country has for quality and reliability is reflected in the fact that in 1979 and 1980 West Germany delivered to the USSR various test equipment worth nearly 250 million Deutsche marks. Last year, the USSR was the biggest foreign buyer of West German deformation testers. Although the testing of materials — whether deformation or non-destructive — is not as dramatic as the engineering or chemical industry, we are still convinced that our industry has excellent prospects for the future. The more industrialization affects our lives, the more need there is for testing materials. To us this means a continuous improvement in our equipment.

Ludwig Schimmar emphasized that business contacts with the USSR in the testing of materials are far from oily being based on deliveries of equipment. The two sides are also engaged in joint scientific and industrial research.

Fourteen German companies are taking part in the exhibition. Reports will be presented at the Testexpo exhibition which is on until November 26.

We are very glad, said Ludwig Schimmar, that our exhibition has coincided with Leonid Brezhnev's visit to our country.